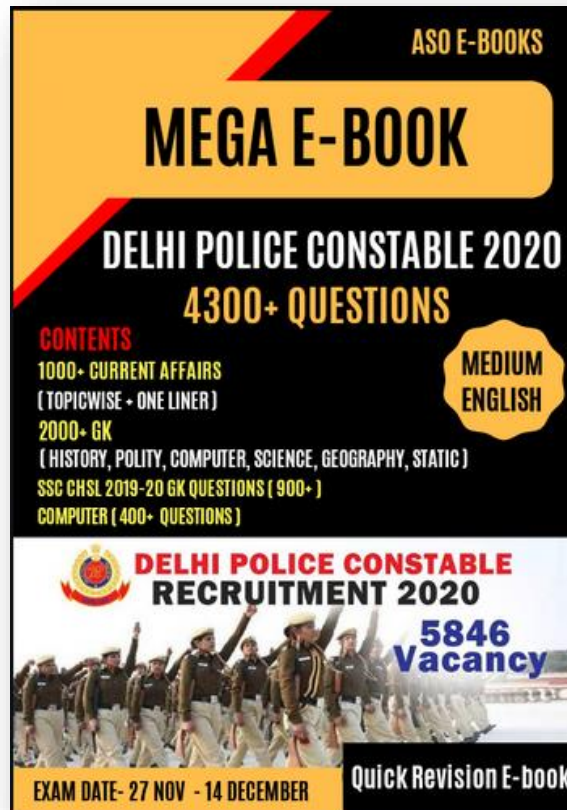## TOP 600+ COMPUTER QUESTIONS

1. The first programming language was – FORTRAN
2. Which stores data permanently in a computer – ROM
3. Which is a main system board a computer – Mother Board
4. What is a bug in a computer terminology – an error in program
5. An electronic path, that sends signals from one part of computer to another is – Bus
6. USB is which type of storage device – Tertiary
7. Who is known as father of Artificial Intelligence - John Mc Carthy
8. Which term is related to database – Oracle
9. Computer resolution measures – Number of Pixels
10. One nibble is equal to how many bits – 4 Bits
11. What can be considered as basic building blocks of a digital circuit – Logic Gates
12. What is full form of RAM – Random Access Memory
13. Which among following is secondary storage device – Hard Disc
14. What is responsible for specifying address of a memory location - Address Bus
15. ULSI microprocessor is used in which generation of computers – Fifth Generation
16. Where is cache memory is located – CPU
17. Which function key is used to check spellings – F7
18. Which type of software is an operating system - System Software
19. If a computer has more than one processor then it is known as – Multiprocessor
20. Which program is run by BIOS to check hardware components are working properly while computer is turned ON – Post
21. What is responsible for finding and loading operating system into RAM - Bootstrap Loader
22. Full form of URL is – Uniform Resource Locator
23. Which type of storage device is a BIOS- Primary
24. Which is most common language used in web designing – HTML
25. BIOS is used for – Loading Operating System
26. Who was the father of Internet – Vin Cerf
27. In banking, railways etc which computers are used – Main Frames
28. Intersection of columns and rows is called a- Cell
29. 1 Mega Byte is equal to - 1024 Kilo Bytes
30. What is full form of EXIF- Exchangeable Image File Format
31. Which operations are performed by RAM - Read and Write
32. WWW stands for- World Wide Web
33. Documents, Movies, Images and Photographs etc are stored at a – File Server
34. Where are saved files stored in computer - Hard disk

35. What is the meaning of OSI, in terms of computers - Open System Interconnection
36. What is full form of GUI in terms of computers - Graphical user Interface
37. ROM is - non volatile

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38. Which among following is commonly used language in Android applications – JAVA
39. MPG is an file extension of which type of files – Video
40. Which among following is engine of computer- Processor
41. If a computer provides database services to other, then it will be known as- Database Server
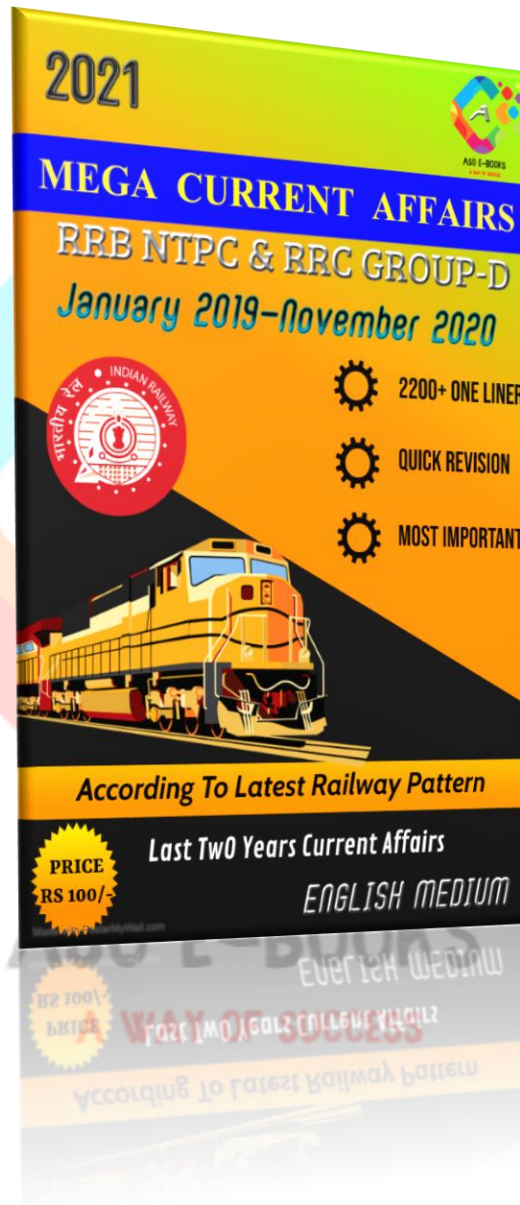**42.** Which type of switching is used in Internet- Packet

43. Which is responsible for communication between Memory and ALU – Control Unit

44. In computer what converts AC to DC – SMPS

45. Who invented keyboard - Christoper Latham Sholes

46. Which operating system is developed by Apple- Mac OS

47. From which year 5th generation of computers is considered – 1980

48. What is full form of HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

49. Which are the main parts of central processing unit - Control unit and Arithmetic Logic Unit

50. Microsoft office is type of - Application software

51. If CPU executes multiple programs simultaneously, it will be known as – Multitasking

52. Which device among following is used for sending digital data over a phone line – Modern

53. What is used to make computer chips – Silicon

54. In which of the following form, data is stored in computer- Binary form

55. Where is RAM located – Mother Board

56. A wireless technology built in electronic gadgets used for exchanging data over short distances is –
Bluetooth

57. By pressing which key we can move to beginning of a page – Home

58. Who invented Java - James Gosling

59. Which of following is used in RAM – Semi Conductors

60. An Assembler is used to translate a program written in – Assembly Language

61. What is meaning of OMR - Optical Mark Reader

62. Technology used to provide internet by transmitting data over wires of telephone network is- DSL

63. Verification is process of- Authentication

64. Which language was used as first generation language – Machine Language

65. Which level language is Assembly Language - low-level programming language

66. What is the name of first super computer of India- Param 8000

67. What is LINUX - Operating System

68. A 32-bit word computer can access …bytes at a time – 4

69. The first microprocessor built by the Intel Corporation was called – 4004

70. The computer that process both analog and digital is called – Hybrid Computer

71. In 1999, the Melissa virus was a widely publicised__? E-mail virus

72. Which of the following commands is given to reboot the computer? Ctrl+Alt+Del

73. What is correcting errors in a program called ? Debugging

74. BCD is __? Binary CodedDecimal

75. What type of virus uses computer hosts to reproduce itself? Worm

76. SMTP, FTP and DNS are applications of the _____ layer? Application

77. Which command is used to select the whole document? Ctrl+A

78. COBOL is an acronym for__? Common BusinessOriented Language

79. The ability of an OS to run more than one application at a time is called? Multitasking

80. What is the functional key to display save-as box? F12

81. Full form of NOS ? Network Operating system

82. Something which has easily understood instructions is said to be……….? Analog Data

83. A modem is connected to a__? Telephone Line

84. Refresh Rate of monitor is measured in? Hertz

85. What was the chief component of first generation computer? Vacuum tube &Valves

86. Name the Father of Computer Mouse? Douglas Engel bart

87. A program that performs a useful task while simultaneously allowing destructiveacts is __? Trojan Horse

88. The geometric arrangement of devices on the network is called………..? Topology

89. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into ___? Information

90. Where are the CPU and memory located? Motherboard

91. Where BIOS is stored - Flash Memory Chip

92. IP address version 4 is in which format – 32 bit

93. Who was the Founder of Bluetooth – Ericson

94. What kind of operations can a computer carry out? – Arithmetic and Logical

95. Modern computers follow a generalised set of instructions to perform any function. What are these instructions better known as? – Programs

96. When were the first digital electronic calculating machines developed? – during world war II

97. Which of the following is the processing unit of the computer? – CPU

98. Which part of the computer carries out the arithmetic and logical operations – Processing Element

99. Which of the following are part of the Logical Operations of the computer – Greater Than

100. Which of the following comprise the input devices – Keyboard and Mouse

101. Which of the following devices comprise the output unit? – Visual Display Unit

102. Which of the following lies within the CPU? – Primary Memory

103. Which of the following comprise the software components of a computer? – Programs

104. In a book of which author was the word computer first mentioned – Richard Braithwait

105. Which of the following is seen as the earliest mechanical analog computer – Tally Stick

106. Which of the following devices incorporated a mechanical calendar computer – Astrolabe

107. Who gave the first successful demonstration of use of a simplified analytical engine in
computing tables in 1888? – Henry Babbage

108. Which of the following is the first example of an electromechanical relay computer – Z2

109. Which of the following was considered as the world's first fully automatic digital computer – Z3

110. Which was the world's first electronic digital programmable computer – Colossus

111. Who had proposed the principle of modern computer in his 1936 paper – Alan Turing

112. In laser printer which type of laser is used – Semiconductor laser

113. In Microsoft word, …..provides information about the current document – Status bar

114. Virus stands for – Vital Information Resource Under Siege

115. What is the address given to a computer connected to a network called – IP address

116. A method of bypassing normal authentication procedures to a computer system is known as unauthorized access – Backdoor

117. Which is a volatile memory - RAM

118. Which programming language is developed by James A Gosling – Java

119. Commonly used abbreviation ISP in computer science stands for – Internet Service Provider

120. Which is used to enter data and instruction into a computer – Input Device

121. ……changes each time it is installed to avoid detection by antivirus software – Polymorphic Virus

122. Systems running more than one processes concurrently are called – Multi programming

123. Which has the largest storing – Tera Byte

124. Which is an application protocol – HTTP

125. In IT, associated memory is called as – Content addressable memory

126. Unix operating system was developed in 1970s by – Bell Labs

127. 'Safari' is a type of – Browser

128. Protocol used for sending an email is – SMTP

129. Bold and italic formatting are example of – Text Style
130. Router is used in which layer – Network Layer
131. The brain of any computer system is – CPU

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132. Which language is used by computer to process data – Binary

133. Any data or instruction entered into to memory of computer is called as – Input

134. Which material is used in the manufacturing of electric heater coil – Nichrome

135. Which is a light sensitive device used for converting images to their digital form – Scanner

136. 'Homepage' is a word associated with – web page

137. …Bar is located at top of wordpad/notepad – Title

138. In Microsoft Word, ….allows us to change the color of selected text – font color

139. ….are designed to read and interpret HTML – Browser

140. Which is a modifier key in a computer keyboard – Shift Key

141. In IT the technique that is used to increase the bandwidth is – Memory Inter leaving

142. Which is the default body font in Microsoft Word 2007 – Calibri

143. constantly running system – Program Processes are known as – Daemons

144. Notepad' is a text editor in which of the operating system – Windows

145. The fundamental purpose of BIOS is – to initialize and text system hardware components

146. Which output device is used for translating information from a computer into pictorial form on paper – Plotter

147. The idea of the integrated circuit was first given by – Geoffrey Dummer

148. The command that merges the contents of one file to another is – APPEND

149. In MS word, what is a gutter margin – space left for binding

150. Which company developed Java – Sun

151. What is the base of the Octal Numeral System – 8

152. How many layers are there in the OSI networking model – 7

153. Which error is identified by the complier – Logical Errors

154. Raymond Samuel Tomilson is famous for developing – Email

155. C++ is a – Programming language

156. Processed data is known as – Information

157. Who invented logarithms – John Napier

158. What is the mascot of Linux Operating System – Penguin

159. What is the full form of "LAN" – Local Area Network

160. How many bits does an IP address contain – 32 Bits

161. Syntax Errors are determined by – Control Unit

162. The tag line "Do No Evil" is owned by – Google

163. Which is a main system board of a computer – Mother Board

164. What is the name of the first super computer of the world – CDC 6600

165. ALU is a part of a computer is – Processor

166. Lisp is a programming language built by whom – John McCarthy

167. In IT terminology failure in the kernel is called as – crash

168. Which key is used to move to next line in a Ms-Word document – Enter-Key

169. Netscape Navigator is a – web browser

170. What is a bug I Computer terminology – an error in program

171. In networks, a small message used to pass between one stations to another is known as – Token

172. Who is known as the founder of IBM Company? Thomas J. Watson

173. An image on a computer screen is made up of__? Pixels

174. Full form of MAN ? Metropolitan Area Network

175. Which command in DOS can be used to recover accidentally deleted files? UNDELETE

176. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language atone time is called__? Characters

177. In which year, the Microsoft company was founded? 1975

178. What is the personal computer operating system that organizes and uses a graphic desktop environment? Windows

179. What are Light pen and joystick ? Input Devices

180. What is a half byte also called as? Nibble

181. SMPS stands for__? Switched mode Power Supply

182. What do we use to change the appearance and positioning of text document in MSWord? Formatting

183. A _____ is approximately a million bytes? Megabyte

184. Daisy wheel, Drum, chain etc are the__? Printers

185. XML stands for __? Extensible Markup Language

186. What kind of scheme is the HTTP protocol? Request/Response

187. Magnetic disk is an example of__? Secondary Memory

188. What is the meaning of OSI, in terms of computers ? Open system Interconnection

189. Which type of storage device is a BIOS ? Primary

190. Personal Computer is – PC

191. A desktop computer is also known as – PC

192. Super computer developed by Indian scientist – Param

193. The third generation computer was made with – Integrated circuits

194. In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed – Both Sequentially and parallel

195. The person contributing the idea of the stored program was – John Neumann

196. The earliest software was developed using – the waterfall model

197. Inventor of C ++ is - Bjarne Stroustrup

198. The first machine to successfully perform a long series of arithmetic and logical operations was – Mark – I

199. Who designed the first electronic computers ENIAC – J Presper Eckert and John W Mauchy

200. The third generation of the computer were in – 1965-1971
201. The first generation computers had – Vacuum tubes and magnetic drum
202. Artificial Intelligent is associated with which generation – Fifth
203. The personal computer industry was started by – IBM
204. The fifth generation computing devices, based on – artificial intelligence
205. In which generation did magnetic disc started being used for storage – second generation computers
206. The man who built the first mechanical calculators was – Blaise Pascal
207. Computers built before the first generation of computer were – Electro – mechanical
208. Punched cards were first introduced by – Herman Hollrith
209. First generation computer system used – Vacuum tubes
210. The father of modern computer is – Alan Turin
211. Super computer developed by Indian scientists – Param
212. A group of 8 bits is known as – byte
213. Which is the fastest type of computer – Supercomputer
214. A computer system that is old and perhaps not satisfactory is reffered to as – Legacy system
215. Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC – Mainframe computers
216. The earlier calculating devices was – Abacus
217. Punch cards were first introduced by – Herman Hollerith
218. Microprocessor as switching devices are for which generation computers – second generation
219. Who has invented Mark – I – Howard Aiken
220. Second generation computers are made of – Transistors
221. Who was the father of super computers – Seymour Cray
222. How many vacuum tubes was used if ENIAC – 17468
223. The computer size was very large is – first generation
224. What is the extension type of the excel 2007 files? .xlsx
225. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual isknown as the crime of__? Identity theft
226. The amount of vertical space between lines of text in a document is called__? Line Spacing
227. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the__? Operating system
228. What is the other name for programmed chip? LSIC
229. A normal CD- ROM usually can store up to _____data? 680 MB
230. What does DMA stand for? Direct MemoryAccess
231. Full form of LAN ? Local Area Network
232. ASCII stands for__? American Standard Code for Information Interchange

233. Second Generation computers were developed during__? 1956-65

234. When did arch rivals IBM and Apple Computers Inc. decide to join hands? 1991

235. What kind of memory is both static and non -volatile? ROM

236. An error in software or hardware is called a bug. What is the alternative computerjargon for it? Glitch

237. Unwanted repetitious messages, such as unsolicited bulk e-mail is known as__? Spam

238. The common name for the crime of stealing passwords is__? Spoofing

239. BIOS stands for __? Basic Input OutputSystem

240. Who is regarded as Father of "C' programming language? Dennis Ritchie

241. RAM can be treated as the ……… for the computer's processor. Waiting Room

242. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called__? Processing

243. Joshy, Perfumes are examples of __? Viuses

244. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal'scomputer is an example of a law enforcement speciality called__? Computer Forensics

245. Where does most data go first with in a computer memory hierarchy? RAM

246. Help Menu is available at which button? Start

247. Which file contains permanent data and gets updated during the processing oftransactions? Master File

248. A DVD is an example of an__? Optical Disc

249. Which is most common tool used to restrict access to computer system? Passwords

250. The technology that stores only essential instructions on a microprocessor chip andthus enhances its speed is referred as__? RISC

251. What is the name of an application program that gathers user information andsends it to someone through the Internet? Spybot

252. Who invented Analytical engine - Charles Babbage

253. Blaise Pascal has introduced – Adding Machine

254. Micro programming introduced – Maurice Wilkies

255. Vacuum Tube is the invention of – 1st generation

256. World Computer Literacy Day is observed on – December 2

257. Which type of computer is the most powerful – Supercomputer

258. The first computer introduced in Nepal was – IBM 1401

259. Chip is a common nickname for – Integrated Circuit

260. Which company developed the microprocessor – Intel

261. The benefit of using computers is that – Computer are very fast and can store huge amounts of data

262. A megabyte is actually equal to – 1024 Kilobytes

263. Office LANS, which are scattered geographically on large scale, can be connectedby the use of corporate__? WAN (wide areanetwork)

264. To move a copy of file from one computer to another over a communicationchannel is called? File Transfer

265. Large transaction processing systems in automated organisations use__? Batch Processing

266. MICR stands for__? 'Magnetic Ink Character Recognition

267. Name of 1st electronic computer? ENIAC

268. No. of different characters in ASCII coding system? 1024

269. MSIC stands for _? Medium ScaleIntegrated Circuits

270. The scrambling of code is known as__? Encryption

271. The first computers were programmed using__? Machine Language

272. A fault in a computer program which prevents it from working correctly is knownas__?Bug

273. Which button makes alphabets/letters in uppercase and lowercase and numbers tosymbols? Shift

274. When a computer is switched on, the booting process performs__? Power on self test

275. What is the software frequently utilized by end users called (like Word,PowerPoint)? Application Software

276. Unit of measurement of the output quality of a printer? Dot per sq. inch

277. Switching device of fifth generation computer is__? VLSI

278. The unit KIPS is used to measure the speed of __? Processor

279. DOS stands for__? Disk OperatingSystem

280. What is a joy stick primarily in computers used for? Computer Gaming

281. Which American computer company is called Big Blue – IBM

282. How many bits are there in a byte – 8

283. Father of 'C' programming language – Dennis Ritchie

284. How many generations of computers we have – 5

285. IBM stands for – International Business Machines

286. Which is the fastest type of computer – Super Computer

287. When your turn on the computer, the boot routine will perform this test – Power on self test

288. Who is called the father of computer – Charles Babbage

289. Who is the creator of PASCAL – Niklaus writh

290. Which language is used for artificial intelligence – PROLOG

291. Who is also known as father of jquery – John Resig

292. Which type of computers use the 8-bit code called EBCDIC – Mainframe Computers

293. In a computer, most processing takes place in__? CPU

294. In which type of computer, data are represented as discrete signals? Digital Computer

295. Scientific Name of Computer? Sillico sapiens

296. What is the name of the display feature that highlights are of the screen whichrequires operator attention? Reverse Video

297. Computers, combine both measuring and counting, are called__? Hybrid Computer

298. What is FORTRAN? Formula Translation

299. What translates and executes program at run time line by line? Interpreter

300. What converts an entire program into machine language ? Compiler

301. Who is the father of personal computer? Edward Robert

302. EEPROM stands for__? Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

303. Who developed the first electronic computer? J.V. Atansoff

304. Which programming languages are classified as low level languages? Assembly Language

305. The first web browser is__? Mosaic

306. First page of Website is termed as__? Homepage

307. Digital computers are classified in four categories. What are they? - Microcomputers, Mini

computers, Mainframe computers and Super computers.

308. In the case of Microcomputers speed of CPU is? - 1-10 MIPS

309. CPU consists of – Arithmetic and Logical Unit, Register and Control Unit

310. What are used to identify a user who returns to a website – Cookies

311. Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator are example of – Internet browser programs

312. In computer science, data hazard occurs when – pipeline changes the order of read/write access to operands

313. Money transfer through mobile is called – IMPS

314. Cache memory works on the principal of – Locality of reference

315. Which device is used in network layer – Router

316. Who invented the computer mouse – Douglas Engelbart

317. USB is what type of storage device – Secondary

318. All forms of ROM are also known as – Firmware

319. The Simplest CPU scheduling algorithm is – FCFS scheduling algorithm

320. The telephone line is connected through the one the computer – Modern

321. In a computer system, which device is functionally opposite of a key board – Printer

322. The process of writing on an optical disc is called – Burning

323. The second most used language on the world wide web is – Chinese

324. Which method of heat transfer – convection

325. Direct access of file is also known as – random access
326. What is required to boost a computer – Operating system
327. What manages the computer resources Programs
328. Related to computers, what is 'Wetware' – Human Brain
329. What uses the spawn mechanism to duplicate itself – worm
330. Where is India's super computer 'PARAM' located – Pune
331. A translator for the assembly languages to machine language is – assembler
332. The alignment of beginning and the end of lines is referred to as – Justification
333. Synonyms of Internet is – Cyber Space
334. Icons are – picture commands
335. A bug in a program is an – error
336. Where does a computer add, compare and shuffle data – CPU chip
337. WINDOWS-98 is basically – on operating system
338. The information in 'EEPROM' is erased by using – Electical Signals
339. The technology used in the electronic printer is called – Microtechnology
340. What is used to identify whether a data word has an odd or even number of 1's – Parity bit
341. A computer executes programs in the sequence of – Fetch, Decode, Execute
342. A Floppy Disc can store – 1.44 MB
343. The rate at which scanning is repeated in a CRT is called – refresh rate
344. The waste generated by end life personal computers is known as – E-Waste
345. Which one is an optical disk – Super Disk
346. The database in which records are organized in a tree-like structure is – Heirarchical Database
347. In any spreadsheet, the address of the first cell is – AI
348. What is the process of defining tables called – Data definition
349. Small and cheap computers built into several home appliances are of which type – Micro computers
350. What is the process of defining tables called – Index definition
351. Which is an Impact printer – Daisy wheel printer
352. Different computer are connected to a LAN by a cable and a – Interface card
353. The monitor of a computer is – an output device
354. The time between program input and output is called – Execution time
355. Speed of processor chip is measured in – MHz
356. ENIAC was – an electronic computer
357. A place through which, data can enter or leave a computer is called – Port
358. A parallel port is most often used by a – Printer
359. Where was India's first computer installed – Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta
360. What helps in remote login – Telnet
361. Double is a – Primitive data type

362. Most of the computer available today are – 4th generation computers

363. A portable, personal computer small enough to fit on your lap is called a – Note-book computer

364. A computer programming language often used by children is – LOGO

365. The computer memory holds data – Program

366. Virus in a computer is a – Program that damages the computer software

367. Alta Vista is a – Search Engine

368. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available – Storage

369. The most advanced form of Read Only Memory is – EEPROM

370. The indentations on CDs and DVDs are called – Pits

371. CPU performance is often Measured in – GHz

372. An alternate name for the completely interconnected network topology is – Mesh

373. There are how many function keys present on a keyboard – 12

374. Who is considered as the developer of 'Hyper Text Markup Language' – Tim Berners Lee

375. What is the full form of COBOL – Common Business Oriented Languages

376. Which generation computers used SNOBOL Language – Third generation

377. Which device is used to extend the network without reducing signal strength – Repeater

378. Which storage device can store maximum data – Magnetic tape

379. Which language is used to access data from a database – SQL

380. Which company developed "Swift" programming language – Apple

381. The integrated circuits used in a computer are made up of – Silicon

382. CPU scheduler is also known as – Short Term Scheduler

383. Web pages are created by using which of – HTML

384. Who invented Java Script the Programming Language – Brenden Eich

385. Which one is used as secondary storage system in computer – Floppy

386. The UNiX Operating system is suitable for – Multi user

387. 'C' language is a High Level Language

388. What is file extension of Window Installer Package - .msi

389. Which among following is associated with monitor - CRT

390. Assembler work in - two phases

391. Range of colors depends on - Number of bits associated with each pixel

392. In which condition resource is not removed from a process holding - Non preemption

393. The operation is specified by a binary code known as the – Opcode

394. Laser printer is a type of - Non impact printing

395. One way to convert from decimal to hexadecimal is the - Hex dabble method

396. Output devices are commonly referred as – Terminals

397. A stack in a digital computer is a part of the- Memory Unit

398. How do you switch between programs - Alt + tab

399. What is the shortcut key you can press to create a copyright symbol? - Alt + ctrl + C

400. Unwanted and unsolicited e- mails are called – Spam

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401. The two major types of computer chips are - Microprocessor chip

402. DSL is an example of a _____ connection. – Broadband

Computer - Some Important Abbreviations

1. Al – Artificial intelligence
2. ATM - Automated Teller Machine
3. ALU - Arithmetic Logic Unit
4. ALGOL – Algorithmic Language
5. ARP – Address resolution Protocol
6. ASCII – American Standard Code for Information Interchange
7. BINAC - Binary Automatic Computer
8. BCC – Blind Carbon Copy

9. Bin – Binary
10. BASIC - Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
11. BIOS – Basic Input Output System
12. Bit – Binary Digit
13. BSNL - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
14. CC – Carbon Copy
15. CAD – Computer Aided Design
16. COBOL – Common Business Oriented Language
17. CD – Compact Disc
18. CRT – Cathode Ray Tube
19. CDR – Compact Disc Recordable
20. CDROM – Compact Disc Read Only Memory
21. CDRW – Compact Disc Rewritable
22. CDR/W – Compact Disk Read/Write
23. DBA – Data Base Administrator
24. DBMS – Data Base Management System
25. DNS – Domain Name System
26. DPI – Dots Per Inch
27. DRAM – Dynamic Random Access Memory
28. DVD – Digital Video Disc/Digital Versatile Disc
29. DVDR – DVD Recordable
30. DVDROM – DVD Read Only Memory
31. DVDRW – DVD Rewritable
32. DVR – Digital Video Recorder
33. DOS – Disk Operating System
34. EBCDIC – Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
35. e-Commerce – Electronic Commerce
36. EDP – Electronic Data Processing
37. EEPROM – Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
38. ELM/e-Mail – Electronic Mail
39. ENIAC - Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer
40. EOF - End Of File
41. EPROM - Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
42. EXE - Executable
43. FAX - Far Away Xerox/ facsimile
44. FDC - Floppy Disk Controller
45. FDD - Floppy Disk Drive
46. FORTRAN - Formula Translation
47. FS - File System
48. FTP - File Transfer Protocol

49. Gb - Gigabit
50. GB - Gigabyte
51. GIF - Graphics Interchange Format
52. GSM - Global System for Mobile Communication
53. HDD - Hard Disk Drive
54. HP - Hewlett Packard
55. HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language
56. HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
57. IBM - International Business Machine
58. IM - Instant Message
59. IMAP - Internet Message Access Protocol
60. ISP - Internet Service Provider
61. JPEG - Joint Photographic Experts Group
62. Kb - Kilobit
63. KB - Kilobyte
64. KHz - Kilohertz
65. Kbps - Kilobit Per Second
66. LCD – Liquid Crystal Display
67. LED – Light Emitting Diode
68. LPI – Lines Per Inch
69. LIS – Large Scale Integration
70. Mb – Megabit
71. MB – Megabyte
72. MPEG – Moving Picture Experts Group
73. MMS – Multimedia Message Service
74. MICR – Magnetic Ink Character reader
75. MIPS – Million Instructions Per Second
76. NIC – Network Interface Card
77. NOS – Network Operating System
78. OMR – Optical Mark Reader
79. OOP – Object Oriented Programming
80. OSS – Open Source Software
81. PAN – Personal Area Network
82. PC – Personal Computer
83. PDA - Personal Digital Assistant
84. PDF – Portable Document Format
85. POS – Point Of Sale
86. PNG - Portable Network Graphics
87. PPM – Pages Per Minute
88. PPP – Point-to-Point Protocol

89. PROM – Programmable Read Only Memory
90. PSTN – Public Switched Telephone Network
91. POST – Power On Self Test
92. PING – Packet Internet Gopher
93. RAM – Random Access Memory
94. RDBMS – Relational Data Base Management System
95. RIP – Routing Information Protocol
96. RTF – Rich Text Format
97. SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
98. SQL – Structured Query Language
99. SRAM – Static Random Access Memory
100. SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol
101. SIM – Subscriber Identification Module
102. TCP – Transmission Control Protocol
103. TB – Tera Bytes
104. UPS – Uninterrupted Power Supply
105. URI – Uniform Resource Identifier
106. URL – Uniform Resource Locator
107. USB - Universal Serial Bus
108. ULSI - Ultra Large Scale Integration
109. UNIVAC - Universal Automatic Computer
110. VAR – Variable
111. VGA – Video Graphics Array
112. VSNL - Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited
113. VDU – Visual Display Unit
114. Wi-Fi – Wireless Fidelity
115. WLAN – Wireless Local Area Network
116. WPA – Wi-Fi Protected Access
117. WWW – World Wide Web
118. WORM – Write Once Read Many
119. XHTML – eXtensible Hyper text Markup Language
120. XML - eXtensible Markup language
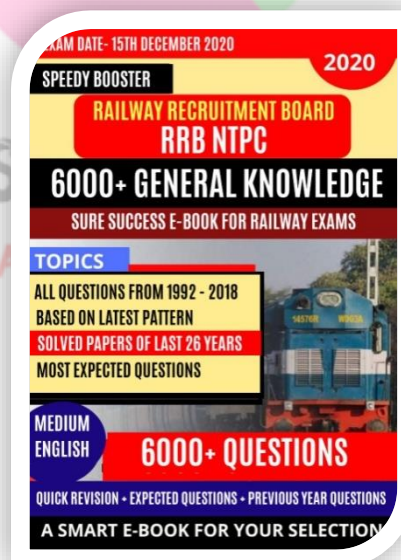**121.** ZB - Zeta Byte

COMPUTERS Measurements for Memory & Storage

o 1 bit (binary digit*) = the value of 0 or 1
o 8 bits = 1 byte
o 1024 bytes = 1 kilobyte

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o 1024 kilobytes = 1 megabyte
o 1024 megabytes = 1 gigabyte
or 1024 gigabytes = 1 terabyte
o 1024 terabytes = 1 petabyte

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1. **Ctrl+A**
Highlight everything in the current folder, document, or page.
2. **Ctrl+C / Ctrl+Insert**
Copy the selected text, image, or item to the clipboard.
3. **Ctrl+X**
Cut (remove) the selected text, image, or item and move it to the clipboard.
4. **Ctrl+V**
Paste contents of the clipboard into the current program or window.
5. **Ctrl+F**
Open up a search window. In Microsoft Outlook, this forwards a message.
6. **Ctrl+S**
Save an open document, file, or webpage.
7. **Ctrl+Z**
Undo the last action performed
8. **Ctrl + P**
Print the current document or page.
9. **Ctrl + N**
Open a new window.
10. **Ctrl + W**
Close the current window.
11. **Ctrl + B**
Bold your text
12. **Ctrl + U**
Underline your text.
13. **Ctrl + I**
Italicize your text.
14. **Ctrl + L**
Left align your paragraph.
15. **Ctrl + E**
Center align your paragraph. Hitting the hotkey twice will switch back to left alignment
16. **Ctrl + R**
Right align your paragraph. Hitting the hotkey twice will switch back to left alignment
17. **Ctrl + J**
Justify your paragraph. Hitting the hotkey twice will switch back to left alignment.
18. **Ctrl + K**
Create a hyperlink.
19. **F7 Key**

Launch the Spell Checker.
20. **Shift + F7 Key**
Launch the Thesaurus.
21. **F2 Key**
Edit the active cell.
22. **Alt + Enter**
When editing a cell, add a line break within the same cell.
23. **Ctrl + Space**
Highlight the entire column.
24. **Shift + Space**
Highlight the entire row.
25. **Ctrl + D**
26. **F5 Key**
Refresh the current page.
27. **Ctrl + (+ or -)**
Zoom in or out.
28. **Ctrl + Tab**
Switch between open browser tabs.
29. **Ctrl + Shift + T**
Open the last tab you closed.
30. **Ctrl + D**
Bookmark the current site.
31. **Alt + Tab**
Switch between open applications.
32. **Windows Key + D**
Show/hide the desktop.
33. **Windows Key + L**
Lock your computer.
34. **Windows Key + E**
Open File Explorer.
35. **Ctrl + Alt + Delete**
Traditionally used to stop an application or restart Windows. More recent versions of Windows
will take you to a simple where you can start Log off, Shut Down, Start Task Manager, and more
basic security tasks.

Some high level languages

1. **FORTRAN (Formula Translation) - 1957**
2. **ALGOL (Algorithmic Language) - 1958**
3. **LISP (List Processing) - 1958**
4. **COBOL (Common Business Oriented Languages) - 1959**
5. **BASIC (Beginner's All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) - 1964**
6. **PASCAL - 1970**
7. **C - 1983**
8. **C++ - 1983**
9. **JAVA - 1995**

Search Engines

Google, Baidu, Yahoo, Bing, Google

List of Founders and Inventors Related to Computer

1. **Inventor of Computer BIOS** – Gary Kildall
2. **Inventor of Computer Bug** – Dr. Grace Murray Hopper
3. **Inventors of Computer Chip (IC)** – Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce
4. **Father of Computer Hard Disk** – Reynold Johnson
5. **Inventor of First Data Base** – Dr. Edgar Frank Codd
6. **Inventor of Ethernet Computer Networking** – David Boggs, Chuck Thacker and Butler Lampson in Xerox PARC
7. **Inventor of Computer Scanner** – Ray Kurzweil
8. **Inventor of Computer Speakers** – Abinawan Puracchidas
9. **Founder of Apple Computers** – Steve Jobs
10. **Founder of Artificial Intelligence** – John McCarthy
11. **Founder of Bluetooth** – Ericsson
12. **Father of Computer** – Charles Babbage
13. **Father of 'C' Language** – Dennis Ritchie
14. **Father of 'C++' language** - Bjarne Stroustrup
15. **Founder of Email** – Shiva Ayyadurai
16. **Founder of Google** – Larry Page and Sergey Brin
17. **Founder of Internet** - Vint Deer
18. **Father of 'Java'** – James Gosling
19. **Founder of Keyboard** – Christoper Latham Sholes
20. **Founder of Linux** – Linus Torvalds
21. **Founder of Microsoft** – Bill Gates and Paul Allen

22. **Founder of Mobile Phones** – Martin Cooper
23. **Founder of Mouse** – Douglas Engelbart
24. **Founders of Oracle** – Ed Oates, Larry Ellison, Bob Miner
25. **Founder of Php** – Rasmus Lerdorf
26. **Founder of USB** – Ajay V.Bhatt
27. **Founder of WWW** – Tim Berners-Lee
28. **Founder of Yahoo** - Jurry Yang and David Filo